



Reserves

Island of Oahu

Kaena Point

78 acres, Est. 1983

Pahole

658 acres, Est. 1981

Kaala

1,100 acres, Est. 1981

Island of Molokai

Puu Alii

1,330 acres, Est. 1985

Olokui

1,620 acres, Est. 1985

Island of Maui

Ahihi-Kinohi

2,045 acres, est. 1973

West Maui

6,702 acres, est. 1986

Hanawi

7,500 acres, est. 1986

Kanaio

876 acres, est. 1991

Island of Kauai

Hono O Na Pali

3,150 acres, Est. 1983

Kuia

1,636 acres, Est. 1981

Island of Hawaii

Mauna Kea Ice Age

3,894 acres, Est. 1981

Manuka

25,550 acres, Est. 1983

Kipahoehe

5,583 acres, Est. 1983

Puu O Umi

10,142 acres, est 1987

Puu Makaala

12,106 acres, Est. 1981

Waiakea 1942 Flow

640 acres, Est. 1974

Kahaualea

16,726 acres, Est. 1987

Laupahoehe

7,894 acres, Est. 1983

For more information, please contact

NARS Program Manager

Division of Forestry and Wildlife

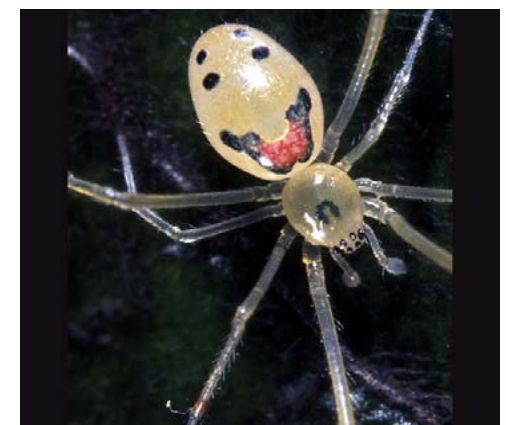
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www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/nars



Natural Area Reserves System

...preserving the biological and geological legacy of Hawaii



Preserving and protecting representative samples of Hawaii's biological ecosystems and geological formations

The Natural Area Reserves System (NARS) presently consists of nineteen reserves on five islands, encompassing more than 109,000 acres of the States' most unique ecosystems. The diverse areas found in the NARS range from marine to coastal environments to lava flows, tropical rainforests, and even an alpine desert.

Within these areas are found rare plants and animals, many of which are on the edge of extinction. The reserves also protect some of the major watershed areas, which provide our vital sources of fresh water.

Below: Endangered species protected in NARS



Because the biological wealth of Hawaii is being depleted so rapidly, the Natural Area Reserve System seeks to protect the best remaining samples of its unique ecosystems. Biologists have determined that Hawaii has over 150 different natural communities.

Alpine deserts, cloud forests, mesic (moist) gulches, dry shrublands, lava tube caves, coastal dunes, brackish ponds – each of these is its own community, and each faces its own threats and problems.

Managing the NARS

NARS is committed to the protection and management of unique areas so future generations can enjoy, study, and experience the natural heritage that belongs only to our state.

Management of native ecosystems involves understanding what threatens these areas and actively working to protect them. This work could include a broad range of actions from pulling up non-native weeds to informing the public about native ecosystems, and working with local hunters to keep non-native animal numbers low in certain sensitive areas. NARS crews on all islands work on ongoing native ecosystem management activities that include:

- Monitoring
- Non-native Plant Pest Control
- Non-native Animal Control
- Research
- Restoration and Habitat Enhancement
- Public Information and Education

